

# Converting Colors

YIQ(153.2610, 64.5120,  
-12.7680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(153.2610, 64.5120,  
-12.7680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CF903C
RGB	207, 144, 60
RGB Percent	81%, 56%, 24%
CMY	0.1881, 0.4354, 0.7644
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.71, 0.19
HSL	34°, 60%, 52%
HSV	34°, 71%, 81%
XYZ	36.5261, 33.5345, 8.8340
YIQ	153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

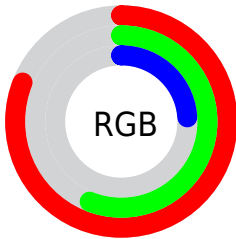
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">170, 207, 60</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13602876</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">64.59, 16.14, 52.37</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">65, 54.799, 72.870</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">33.5345, 0.4630, 0.4251</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291792956</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFCF903C</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">153.2610, -45.9777, 47.1291</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">57.9090, 11.2480, 31.4916</a>

# Details

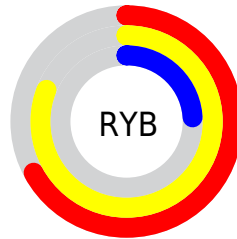
The YIQ color **153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9933**. The color can be described as middle muted orange. A complement of this color would be **113.7390, -64.5120, 12.7680**, and the grayscale version is **154.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205.2390, 61.5780, -14.6620**, and **99.5440, 62.0370, -17.4750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145.5840, 73.7280, -14.5920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160.9380, 55.2960, -10.9440**.

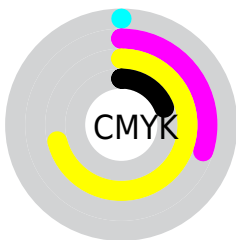
# Distribution



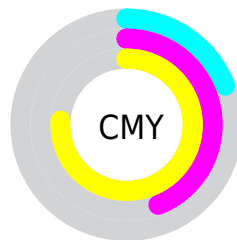
- Red (81%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 153.2610, 64.5120,  
-12.7680

■ 153.2610, 64.5120,  
-12.7680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 126.0650, 62.1280,  
-13.6160

■ 205.2390, 61.5780,  
-14.6620

■ 99.5440, 62.0370,  
-17.4750

■ 224.6390, 45.5320,  
-21.2200

■ 76.9700, 52.2700,  
-11.1700

■ 244.1530, 29.1650,  
-27.4670

■ 55.0970, 41.9070,  
-5.0770

■ 247.9320, 19.9020,  
-19.2820

■ 34.3980, 30.9940,  
-0.0300

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,  
-10.5740

■ 13.4220, 22.4190,  
6.6990

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-1.5550

0.0000

■ 153.2610, 64.5120,  
-12.7680

■ 153.2610, 64.5120,  
-12.7680

■ 145.5840, 73.7280,  
-14.5920

■ 160.9380, 55.2960,  
-10.9440

■ 138.0210, 82.6230,  
-16.1050

■ 168.5010, 46.4010,  
-9.4310

■ 131.1590, 90.9220,  
-17.8300

■ 176.1780, 37.1850,  
-7.6070

■ 183.8550, 27.9690,  
-5.7830

■ 190.9450, 19.0280,  
-3.4360

■ 198.5080, 10.1330,  
-1.9230

■ 206.1850, 0.9170,  
-0.0990

■ 213.8620, -8.2990,  
1.7250

■ 221.4250,  
-17.1940, 3.2380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



154.7260, 77.3450, 13.4810



153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680



149.6990, 36.1350, -32.6410

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680



126.4250, -106.5920, -39.6160



161.2640, 0.8180, 40.2580

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680



113.7390, -64.5120, 12.7680

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



151.7060, -59.7450, 19.9910



153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680



129.7940, -120.2120, -24.0520

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680



119.4370, -89.6710, -54.4310



128.2900, -127.0000, -11.1600



159.3650, 46.0700, 46.1500



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680



145.7540, 7.9390, -39.2690



128.2900, -127.0000, -11.1600



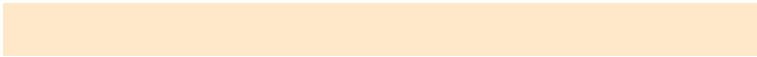
159.9350, -17.4290, 35.0430

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680



235.3430, 23.6590, -4.7650



111.2490, 67.0680, 51.0680



116.1340, 14.1220, -2.6300



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680



175.6710, 95.2320, -18.8480



187.2520, 41.2270, -47.8370



100.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060



106.5840, 73.7280, -14.5920



25.7600, 18.1110, -3.3370



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



113.7390, -64.5120, 12.7680



117.3290, -95.2320, 18.8480



79.7480, -41.2270, 47.8370



98.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060



61.4160, -73.7280, 14.5920



15.2400, -18.1110, 3.3370



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680.

-12.7680.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680

### Protanopia

151.7800, 40.5810, -25.1070

### Deuteranopia

152.7930, 56.9020, -18.0260



## Tritanopia

159.4620, 43.2780, 19.6460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680

## Protanomaly

152.3190, 49.4290, -20.2590

## Deuteranomaly

152.8150, 59.8360, -16.1320

## Tritanomaly

157.0910, 51.2120, 8.0120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680

## Achromatopsia

153.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

153.3430, 23.6590, -4.7650

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(207, 144, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 144, 60)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(207, 144, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 144, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(207, 144, 60) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 144, 60) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(207, 144, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 144, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 144, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 144,  
60) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 153.2610, 64.5120, -12.7680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 144, 60) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
144, 60) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor